

MUMEXA
Business Photographers
All kinds of Photographic Works done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 82, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,174.

四月六日一千九百零八年

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

G. R. TR.
NOTICE.

AN EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers, which
persons in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them
under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE OWNERS OF THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
AND THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £26,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,800,000.
Paid-in Capital 23,457,500
II—Fire Funds 1,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Smoking Fund Account 123,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity " Branches 2,141,553
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,946
£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUMMERS
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office. ALEXANDER BUILDINGS
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprado or
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK, successor of
the late SHEN TING,
14, IVY PLACE, STONE,

TELEGRAMS
COMMERCIAL FREE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,

Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. T. & S. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE IDEAL
SUMMER
PERFUME

CONFIDENTIAL
WENDERWIDE

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 436.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 288.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4-STRAND
4 to 16 DIAMETERES.	6 to 18' CIRCUMFERENCES.	8 to 10' CIRCUMFERENCES.

Oil Drilling Cable of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Friendly samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Order April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS—

TELEGRAFIC CO. "TAIKOO DOCK"

TELEPHONE 2-312

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 per annum. Remittance postage

can be mailed to any address from the

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OBSTINATE FIGHTING
CONTINUES.

FRENCH STAND SHOCK OF ENEMY
FORCES.

LOST GROUND RE-CAPTURED
BY FRENCH.

LONDON, June 8,

12.15 a.m.

The battle has continued, especially north of the Oureq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts.

Our troops withheld the shock of the enemy forces with obstinate bravery.

The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Fuverolles, but the attacks on Corry and Thumes failed.

Our attacks west of Neuilly St. Front drove back the enemy on Tassy-en-Valois.

We re-took Hill 163, immediately west of it.

After desperate fighting further south of the Foret Bouresches front two successive enemy attacks were broken down.

On the right we re-captured Champailla and gained ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS
ON BRITISH FRONT

LINE ADVANCED AND 198
PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, June 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports only reciprocal artillery fire on different sectors of the British front.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 3.

Reporting on aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:

"Fine weather on June 1st enabled much observation work to be done."

We brought down 21 German aeroplanes and drove four out of control.

We destroyed four balloons.

Four British aeroplanes are missing.

We dropped during the day 20 tons of bombs on Zeebrugge mole and on railways at Armentières, Rosières, Brugy and Flers and on other targets.

Long distance bombing aeroplanes heavily attacked the railway between Katherines and Metzalunes. One British machine has not returned.

The night of June 1st was misty. We dropped five tons of bombs on the Somme Valley.

Our machines returned.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY
ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 3.

A French communiqué of June 1st reports that several enemy attempts during the night to re-capture positions south of Huma completely failed.

The Greeks extended their gains west of Skrudenigen and took 100 prisoners.

THE MZOSOPATANIA CAMPAIGN.

A TURKISH CLAIM.

LONDON, June 1.

A Turkish communiqué states:

"We occupied territory south and south-east of Kirkuk."

AMERICAN RUBBER IMPORTS
LAST YEAR.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the rubber imports into the United States in the calendar year 1917 were the largest in the history of trade, both in quantity and value, the quantity imported for consumption having been approximately 182,000 tons against 117,000 tons in 1916, the former high record year, and the value in 1917, \$22,200,000. Against \$160,000,000 in 1916. America's exportation of manufactures of rubber from America has grown from \$7,000,000 a decade ago to \$35,000,000 in 1917, while America also re-exported in crude form nearly \$6,

THE CHINA MAIL.

INTIMATIONS

INTIMATIONS

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTIN, NORTH CHINA.

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Works' Shop Foreman, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker, and a Carpenter, Ship carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to

X. Y. Z.

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office, Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 31a

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.
We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Crown be had at our Depot.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

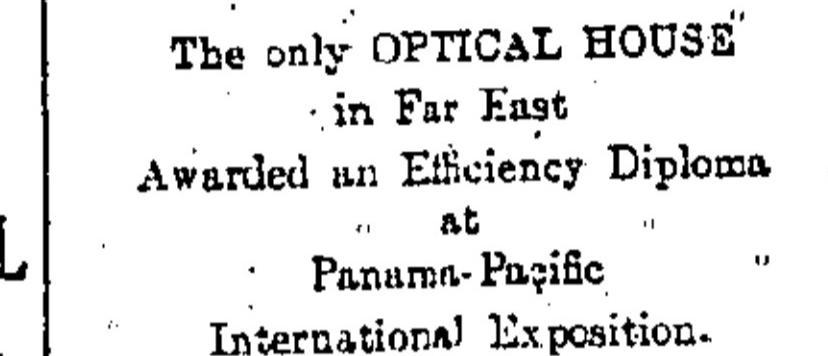
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance,
A Electric Light, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

21a Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
"All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses."

GET ACQUAINTED

with the World Famous

MAMA "I Talk" DOLL

the Dollie with the Human Cry.

Mama Dolls are equipped with Steel
Hands and Steel Legs and are positively
unbreakable, yet no heavier or more
costly than ordinary dolls.The faces of Mama Dolls are colored
with non-poisonous paint, making them
safe for the smallest child to play with.

• GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

[334]

"REGAL"
RECORDS.

7330 (Punjab March ... Band
(Flash of Steel March ... Band
The Whistler, and His
Dog (Descriptive) ... Oh, you Women (Humorous March) ...
7201 Under the Palms ... Blue Eyes ...
7182 Jamie's Patrol ... Merry Musicians March ...
7187 Rock of Ages ... Nearer my God to Thee ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD

Tel. 1322

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SELT MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:-
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
FOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
16, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI MUN FAH, a Chinese graduate versed in
Mr. H. Mortimer, has been a teacher to European
children in the Chinese examination, and is possessed
of a good knowledge of Mandarin and Peking.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are invited to do so at 16, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong.



S. S. AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 135.

SAVARESES
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIAN RECOMMENDED
C. & C. Chocolate - Made in London.

Golofina CIGARS

2 Sizes



THE CIGAR OF
QUALITY THAT
JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

Smooth,
Mild,
Delightful.

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE
JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

LORD ROBERTS' VIEWS.

A correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":

The capacity for foretelling what is likely to happen is surely one of the most valuable gifts for a statesman. How many of our greatest political mistakes have been due to the want of it! The cession of Heligoland is a case in point. Some men, however, appear to be specially endowed with prescience; but suddenly to establish these institutions and enforce these ideas on a community, which is not prepared for them, does not want them, and cannot understand them, must only lead to suspicion and discontent. The Government of India should, no doubt, be progressive in its policy and in all things be guided by the immutable principles of right, truth and justice; but these principles ought to be applied, not necessarily as we should apply them in England, but with due regard to the social peculiarities and religious prejudices of the people whom it ought to be our aim to make better and happier."

Is it not then worth while to recite the opinions which he expressed in 1898 on the question which at this time is causing such a stir—the political development and best method of Government in India. In his well-known work "Forty-one Years in India," after decrying the tendency for the administration, in times of peace, to fall too much into the hands of officials of the doctrinaire type, and uttering a caution against pressing our forest laws and sanitary regulations too severely, Lord Roberts comments on the evils of the too abundant facilities for litigation, the protection given by our laws to money-lenders and the extraordinary license allowed to the Indian Press to vilify Government and its officials, and persistently misrepresent the motives and policy of the ruling power. Lord Roberts goes on to say: "We gain neither credit nor gratitude for our tolerant attitude towards the Native Press—our forbearance is misunderstood; and while the well-disposed are amazed at our inaction, the disaffected rejoice at being allowed to promulgate baseless insinuations and misstatements, which undermine our authority and thwart our efforts to gain the goodwill and confidence of the native population."

Although these words were penned nearly twenty-two years ago, they embody the views of one who spent forty years in India.

pose as the mouth-pieces of an oppressed population. Some of these men are almost as much aliens as ourselves, while others are representatives of a class which, though intellectually advanced, has no influence amongst the races in whom lies the real strength of India. British institutions and ideas are the embodiment of what long experience has proved to us to be best for ourselves; but suddenly to establish these institutions and enforce these ideas on a community, which is not prepared for them, does not want them, and cannot understand them, must only lead to suspicion and discontent.

The Government of India should, no doubt, be progressive in its policy and in all things be guided by the immutable principles of right, truth and justice; but these principles ought to be applied, not necessarily as we should apply them in England, but with due regard to the social peculiarities and religious prejudices of the people whom it ought to be our aim to make better and happier."

After referring to two main defects in our administration, viz., that it is too bureaucratic and centralising in its tendencies and too liable to be forced by external pressure to adopt measures which may be disapproved of by the authorities on the spot and opposed to the wishes, requirements and interests of the people, Lord Roberts adds: "On a small scale and in matters of secondary importance representative institutions cannot, perhaps, do much harm, though I am afraid that they will effect little good: On a large scale, however, such a system of Government would be quite out of place in view of the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population are absolutely devoid of any idea of civil responsibility, and that the various races and religious sects possess no bond of national union."

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Although these words were penned nearly twenty-two years ago, they embody the views of one who spent forty years in India.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your animal powers are decreasing.

WATERDURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy tissue building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your animal powers are decreasing.

WATERDURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy tissue building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

• Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP ON KOWLOON LENGTH ENTRANCE DEPTH OVER SPRING NEAP.

No. 1 Dock, Kowloon ... 700' 10' 10' 7' 5"

No. 2 Dock, Kowloon ... 210' 10' 10' 7' 5"

No. 3 Dock, Kowloon ... 240' 10' 10' 7' 5"

Passenger Slip, No. 1, Kowloon ... 100' 10' 10' 7' 5"

TAL-KOK-HUI
Cosmopolitan Dock ... 440' 10' 10' 7' 5"

ABERDEEN
Hong Kong Dock ... 120' 10' 10' 7' 5"

MONSON
Shing Mun River ... 100' 10' 10' 7' 5"

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"HO-KWA-WAN" COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. M. A. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MILLION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 5th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
TENNIS NETS AND POLES WITH
COURNARY NETTING, 10 feet high
(practically new).

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 485

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 5th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

AN ASSESSMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising—
Single and Double Plain and
Hamstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, Blankets,
etc., etc., etc.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 472

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 5th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSESSMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinners Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c.; Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkans
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles
and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpet
new and second-hand.

Six PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 473

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,
the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m., on the
Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point,
168, Cases RUBBER,
more or less damaged.

Inspecting orders may be made
from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 474

AUCTION.



SCOTTISH NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, APRIL 1.

THE LATE NEIL PRIMROSE.
PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MUNDAY, the 10th day of
June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
years, with the option of renewal as a
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

"At first everything is drowned in
grief, and then the conviction of nearness—
his unseen presence—grows, until there seems only the veil of
earthly vision between us. Also, as if,
during those first hours of sorrow,
a watch were set to fend off the invading
curses of life which try and throng as of
set purpose between us. If we only had the understanding to
profit by this true, would it mean the
beginning of a new intercourse—the dawn of a new hope?" Can we
keep, Lady Sybil asks, near us the
speaking voices of the islanders,

THE DISCOVERY OF CHILOEORAMA.

The newest volume of the series

of historical medical manuals is de-

signed to interest students of sur-

gery in the history of their craft as

reflected in Edinburgh." The

Edinburgh School of Surgery before

Lister, "by Alexander Miles himself

of one most distinguished sur-

geons. It starts with surgery as

practised by the barber-surgeons, and

sketches the career of the Moors,

the Bells, and other famous men,

down to the days of Syne.

Though avowedly written for physicians and

surgeons, the book touches many

matters which the general reader can

appreciate, and one of these is the

story of the introduction of anaesthe-

sia, and especially the discovery of

chloroform, a discovery with which

the name of Simpson and the Edin-

burgh School is always associated.

The story is old, yet ever new.

"Late one evening—it was the 4th

of November, 1847—on returning

home after a weary day's labour, Dr.

Simpson, with his two friends and

assistants, Dr. Keith and J. Mat-

thews Duncan, sat down to their

somewhat hazardous task in Dr.

Simpson's dining-room. Having

inhaled several substances, but with-

out much effect, it occurred to Dr.

Simpson to try a ponderous material,

which he had formerly set aside on a

lumber table, and which on account

of its great weight he had hitherto

regarded as of no likelihood what-

ever. That happened to be a small

bottle of chloroform. It was search-

ed for, and recovered beneath a heap

of waste paper. And, with each

tumbler newly charged, the inhalers

resumed their vocation. Immediately

an unwonted clarity seized the

party; they became bright-eyed, very

happy, and very loquacious, expatiat-

ing on the delicious aroma of the

new fluid. The conversation was of

unusual intelligence, and quite

charmed the listeners—some ladies

of the family and a naval officer,

brother-in-law of Dr. Simpson. But

suddenly there was a talk of sounds

being heard like those of cotton

mill, louder and louder; a moment

more, then all was quiet, and then—

a crash. On awakening, Dr. Simp-

son's first perception was mental.

"This is far stronger and better than

ether," said he to himself. His

second was to note that he was

prostrate on the floor; and that

among the friends about him there

was both confusion and alarm. Hear-

ing a noise, he turned round and saw

Dr. Duncan beneath a chair, his jaw

dropped, his eyes staring, his head

bent half under him; quite uncon-

scious, and snoring in a most depre-

cated and shrilling manner. More

noise still, and much motion. And

then, his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's

feet and legs, making valiant efforts

to overturn the supper-table, or more

probably to annihilate every

thing that was on it,—say more

probably, for frequent repetitions of

inhala-

tion have confirmed, in the case

of my esteemed friend, a character

of individual and unrestrainable de-

structiveness always, under chloro-

form, in the transition stage. By

and by, Dr. Simpson having regained

his seat, Dr. Duncan having finished

his toilet, and unrefreshing

slumber, and Dr. Keith having come

to an arrangement with the table and

its contents, the sedative was re-

sumed. Each expressed his delight

with this new agent, and its

inhalation was repeated many times

that night—one of the ladies gallantly

taking her place and turn at the table

until the supply of chloroform was

fairly exhausted."

THE SCOTTISH CRUTCHES.

Pureweel, my trusty friends, stood

trimmer pgs.

Sae lang tan ye've been a pur-

o' leg.

That, futh, futh, lay ro by, gies sic a

wrench.

But we manit painit; some either

chief.

Ye'll hush me hirle while he's get-

tin' weel.

An' when I tainie tak's me by

the arm.

Sae fourt my tremblin' feet may

come the haun.

I'll no' forget the dreary days o'

pain.

Whan like haun, I learnt toe walk

again.

T. W. M. in Gingsow. Baile.

MAN-POWER QUESTION IN THE EAST.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts., "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European Committee of the War Charities will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERON & Co. on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 1.15 p.m.

BUSINESS.—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the co-operation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 489

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, at 5.15 p.m. at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, where proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 490

WANTED.

A HOUSE for SCHOOL 5 to 8 Rooms. Central location. From September to December, for 2 years.

Please apply to JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 1, College Gardens.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 494

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concern), "on

SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Ventes Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c., Comprising:—

Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Tab's Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Gents' and Lady's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Scrogs.

About 400 bottles French Perfume. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUKE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 491

(Continued on page 8.)

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

26, Des Vouex Road Central. (369)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Houke's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Houke's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

FRIDAY, June 7.—

6.15—Meeting of War Charities Committee.

5.15—Meeting of Motorists.

MONDAY, June 10.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Oil, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

and gold, and succeeded in entirely subverting the authority of the Persian Government, which had no force with which to deal with the situation. The Persian Gendarmerie, with its Swedish officers, went over to the enemy. It was necessary to restore order in the Southern Provinces, and a body of Persians, armed and equipped by the British Government and stiffened with British and Indian officers—called the South Persian Rifles—was constituted, and it succeeded in restoring order in a large part of the country. The South Persian Rifle Corps was raised by General Sir Percy SYKES in 1916 and has been commanded by him ever since, with the approval of the SHAH and his advisers. Enemy agents have been spreading suspicion in the minds of the Persians that the composition of this force is a violation of the neutrality of the Persian Government, and is the harbinger of annexation. For instance, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is reported to have said in an interview with a Press correspondent recently that the denunciation of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 simply means that Great Britain wishes a free hand in Northern Persia and that Persia was "meeting with the same fate as Ireland, Egypt and India." The Under-Secretary went on to say that the British Government had informed the SHAH's Government that we could not withdraw our troops from South Persia because their withdrawal would endanger the position of the British forces in Mesopotamia. "That is to say," he declared, "the neutrality of Persia is only a blank covering for the British Army at Bagdad, for which Persian territory and Persian money must be sacrificed." This is an excellent specimen of German propagandist methods in neutral countries. We may depend upon it that the SHAH and his advisers are too well aware of the valuable work of the British in restoring order in the country to attach undue importance to the mischievous misrepresentations of the enemy. The goal of British policy in Persia is to realise conditions of security for her Indian frontier and of peace for her trade relations with Persia. These have been the principal aim, and, indeed, the only aims of our policy in that country. The British have no desire to annex an inch of territory in Persia or incur territorial responsibilities there. The British Government is desirous of securing for Persia complete freedom and independence. We know of Germany's efforts to establish herself in Persia. The domination of Persia is an old Teuton scheme, pursued quietly but relentlessly. A superficial view of the situation suggests that Germany is guiding Turkey to ruin. Loyal promises have been given her—the extended Turkey, which was to include Egypt, a share in gigantic indemnities and glory and riches for the Sultan and his Pasha. A book just published by Herr FRANZ KÜLDEN, a well-known political writer, entitled "A Political Working Programme for the German People," contains the following reference to Persia:—"A political partition of Persia in an eastern Russian and a western Turkish half would only lead to complications, and would be regarded by our Turkish friends as a betrayal of Sunni Islamism to Schism. Everything must be done to unite and strengthen, nothing must be done to weaken the Turks. The three men who have given their lives in battle are L. A. Dufour, who was twice decorated, Mr. W. Hamill and Mr. J. B. Boyd. The last-named was killed on March 23 this year, two days following the opening of the great German offensive. Memorial Day was selected as the first on which the flag should fly, because it is the day of doing honour to the soldier dead in America.

The proposed railway from Foochow through Pajoda Anchonghe and thence to Kuantun, a town further down the river, is still engaging attention. According to the Press, a survey of the route has already been begun, and a company has been formed to collect funds for its construction.

Compulsory subscriptions are also being collected from all officials in Fukien for the construction of roads, or which light railways or tramways are to be run between Foochow and Chauchow, a distance of about 160 miles, and between Foochow and Yenping, a distance of about 100 miles.

Though officially forbidden on the new roads, two motor-cars and a tractor, but recently appeared in Foochow, but after one or two accidents the richshaw coolies decided to go on strike, and, as a compromise, the bus service has been suspended.

SEARCH SUPERVISOR.

Search Supervisors will in future report to the Sergeant at the Harbour Office, and not at the Imports Office Shed.

RAIL FRATURES.

Wednesday, June 5th, Monday, June 10th and Thursday, June 13th at 6.00 p.m.

By Order,

T. P. Hough,
A.S.C.P. (P.M.) Adjutant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir Charles Eliot left for the North by the Kowloon Ferry on Monday.

In the 48 hours ended yesterday the following Chinese cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony:—Plague 1; diphtheria 1; enteric fever 2; small-pox 1; cerebro-spinal fever 2. All were fatal cases.

General Lung Chai Kwong has arrived in Peking. He went to the Capital at the request of the Premier. A telegram from the Capital to-day states that the Premier has urged General Lung to return to Kwangtung immediately.

The Japanese Legation at Peking emphatically denies the reports, that there is a Japanese wine and tobacco monopoly in China. The Japanese Legation officially states that no such negotiations have taken place at any time.

A London paper mentions that Sews Singh, head watchman on an estate in Sumatra, has paid into the local British Red Cross Fund 470 guineas (about £40), which represents half his pay since the outbreak of war. He intends to contribute "to the fund half his wages till the end of the war."

The "Chinese Tank Week" at Shanghai had produced £19,550 for the British Red Cross by 4 p.m. on May 28th. The amount subscribed during the foreign Tank Week was £435,355 which included £6,000 subscribed by Chinese. This amount of £6,000 has been taken from the foreign Tank Week subscriptions and added to the Chinese Tank Week and is included in the above amount.

The Bangkok Branch of the Patriot League of Britons Overseas has been dissolved, owing to the home League being merged with the Overseas Club. The Bangkok Branch has raised £6,000 for war funds since its formation. A new independent organisation has been formed, with the British Minister as Patron, under the title of the British-Siam War Aid Association.

The American Association of North China gave a dinner on May 22nd to the British community at Peking to emphasize British-American unity in the Allied cause. About 150 sat down, including the American and British Ministers and all the leading members of each nationality. Mr. Hitchcock was the Chairman and the speakers included Sir John Jordan, Dr. Reinsch, Dr. Morrison, Mr. Denby, Mr. E. P. Allen and Mr. Leyden Simpson.

A Service Flag bearing fifty-three stars, including three gold stars for men killed in service, was raised over the Standard Oil Company's offices at Shanghai on Memorial Day. Three Allied nationalities are represented by the fifty-three honour marks on the Standard Oil Company flag. They stand for forty British, twelve Americans and one Frenchman, former employees of the company, who have gone to the war. The three men who have given their lives in battle are L.

A. Dufour, who was twice decorated, Mr. W. Hamill and Mr. J. B. Boyd.

The last-named was killed on March 23 this year, two days following the opening of the great German offensive. Memorial Day was selected as the first on which the flag should fly, because it is the day of doing honour to the soldier dead in America.

The following letter of application for a clerkship, received by the Manager of an Estate in British North Borneo, is published in the B.N.B. Herald:—

To the Manager,

..... Estate.

San.

I beg to avail myself of the privilege as a candidate for the vacancy which is acknowledged to subsist in your office.

The principles that constitute my desire to apply for an appointment are solely concerned in the fact that as financial poverty has rendered it impossible for me to attain to a higher standard of education, nothing special has engaged my attention but to regard the attachment of myself to the office-staff as my pursuing object. The facilities for clerical work, I am sure, are only to be proved after I have been involved in the complexity of the work in your office for a definite time.

The education I have acquired, under my view-points, is unsound, but to render it accessible to the work to be assigned in that post, nothing is more necessary than to treat it wisely. I simply secured a pass in the Seventh Standard Government inspection in Singapore last year.

I shall try by every possible way to hurried my necessities and observe good morals so as to prevent revulsion from the office, as often is the case with young clerks.

At school I was attached to the Commercial Department so as to receive a commercial training, and now I am able to keep books and typewrite at moderate speed as well as acurately.

I beg you most earnestly to grant me a fair trial that you may be enabled to see if I can contribute anything to the advancement of the prospects in your Estate.

Hoping you will comply with my request, I remain very faithfully yours,

T. P. Hough,
A.S.C.P. (P.M.) Adjutant.

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR-CARS AT FOOCHOW.

H.B.M.'s Consul at Foochow in his annual report says:—

The proposed railway from Foochow through Pajoda Anchonghe and thence to Kuantun, a town further down the river, is still engaging attention. According to the Press, a survey of the route has already been begun, and a company has been formed to collect funds for its construction.

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Though officially forbidden on the new roads, two motor-cars and a tractor, but recently appeared in Foochow, but after one or two accidents the richshaw coolies decided to go on strike, and, as a compromise, the bus service has been suspended.

SEARCH SUPERVISOR.

Search Supervisors will in future report to the Sergeant at the Harbour Office, and not at the Imports Office Shed.

RAIL FRATURES.

Wednesday, June 5th, Monday, June 10th and Thursday, June 13th at 6.00 p.m.

By Order,

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A.S.C.P. (P.M.) Adjutant.

RAIL FRATURES.

Wednesday, June 5th, Monday, June 1

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd. was held to-day at noon at the offices of the Company. There were present, Messrs. H. J. Gedge (Chairman), J. W. Taylor (Director), H. O. Holt, (Secretary), G. Martin and E. Mauricio.

After the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. H. J. Gedge, (the Chairman), said:

"The printed Report and Balance Sheet of our account for the year ending 28th February, 1918 has now been in your hands for some days, and I will with your consent take them as read. Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting accounts showing such satisfactory results for the year's working, and I am sure that they will be equally satisfactory to you. As pointed out by your Chairman at the last General Meeting the Company is passing through difficult and strenuous times in regard to obtaining imports from Europe and America, and owing to the scarcity of wool, many woollen goods are unobtainable. Boots and shoes are also unobtainable from England and we have to rely upon obtaining these articles from America, but in this regard it is worthy of mention that we have a large stock of boots and shoes and woollen goods sufficient for our needs for some time to come. The business transacted during the year under review has exceeded all records, and considering the difficulties prevailing in shipping and the shortage of merchandise in the markets in England this result must be considered highly satisfactory, and shareholders are to be congratulated on the Company's success in obtaining regular supplies of merchandise. Turning to the Balance Sheet you will see that our stock has increased from \$170,266 to \$177,359—an increase over last year of \$7,093, which valuation is far under its replacing value to-day. Exchange too has benefited the Company, and we would wish customers to note that all our goods are marked at the rate of exchange ruling at the day the merchandise arrives and customers consequently obtain the benefit of the high rate of exchange. The wholesale price of merchandise both in England and America has risen enormously, and if it were not for the high rate of exchange ruling for some considerable time past goods would have to be sold retail at prohibitive prices. Your management has adopted the policy of purchasing goods suitable to our requirements whenever offered. The sales for this year show a satisfactory increase on last year's account, and the business may be considered on a satisfactory and steady basis—with this one note of warning that if this disastrous war continues for an indefinite period goods will be unobtainable or at least in any large quantity. Fortunately we have a stock to carry us on for sometime to come."

The profit for the year including the amount of \$9,932.82 brought forward from last account is \$57,889.32, and as stated your Directors propose to apportion as follows:

To pay a Dividend of 50 cents and a Bonus of 30 cents absorbing ... \$ 16,800.00 To write off total value of Fixtures and Fittings, 4,364.14 To Transfer to Equilibration of Dividend &c., 10,000.00 To transfer to General Reserve, 15,000.00 To carry forward to next year's account, 11,735.19

On the proposal of Mr. H. J. Gedge, seconded by Mr. M. MAURICIO, the report and balance sheet were unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that as the report stated, Mr. G. C. Monox during the year had gone on leave and he was asked to fill the vacancy. It was proposed by Mr. G. Martin and seconded by Mr. E. Mauricio that Mr. G. C. Monox be re-elected Director of the Company. This was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. Holt, seconded by Mr. E. MAURICIO, and unanimously passed, Mr. H. J. Gedge was re-elected a Director.

Mr. Holt proposed that Mr. J. W. Taylor be elected a Director of the Company. It was seconded by Mr. Martin and unanimously approved.

Mr. H. J. Gedge proposed that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be appointed auditors of the Company at an annual remuneration of \$450. This was seconded by Mr. Taylor and unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Tim director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. announces a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference stock (less income tax) and an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the company (less of income tax) for the half-year ended March 31st.

SHANGHAI IRISHMEN.

INTERESTING MEETING.

At a meeting of Irishmen in Shanghai last week at the Palace Hotel Mr. H. P. Wilkinson delivered what is described by a contemporary as "an unusual address in which he termed the formation of the Irish Association by secret members of the St. Patrick's Society as 'teaching Irishmen throughout the world a bad lesson'" and refuted several rumors which have been prevalent in the Settlement regarding alleged pro-German activities of members of the St. Patrick's Society.

Mr. Wilkinson urged the meeting to cable to the former the resolution passed at the last meeting. The Society unanimously decided that the resolution should stand as follows:

"St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai comprising Irishmen of all denominations view with grave concern the attitude in Ireland towards helping to win the war. It is directly against the enemy and bringing the name of Irishmen into disrepute throughout the world. We strongly urge Irishmen to compose their differences quickly and help avert the far greater danger from outside which threatens Ireland's very existence as a nation."

PATRONIZING KEYNOTE OF MEETING.

The following report is taken from the *China Press*:

But one of the acceding members, Mr. H. Townsend, was present at the session, which began by voting that it "placed the winning of the war above all political considerations whatsoever." Patriotism was the keynote of the meeting, every mention of the Empire brought cheers and the meeting closed with the members singing "God Save the King."

President H. G. Simms, who resigned, will be asked to remain at the head of the society as a result of a unanimous vote of the members and the other members who have resigned will be urged to return to St. Patrick's as "it is their duty to stick to the national society for the good of themselves."

LAW SINCE 1914 UNKNOWN.

Stories of pro-German activity of prominent members of the society, rumours that have been current in Shanghai for some time, were told by Mr. Wilkinson and the way in which they were absorbed by a gullible and ignorant public was recounted—and then the speaker showed the absolute falsity of the rumours.

Mr. Wilkinson read a portion of an editorial appearing in the *North China Daily News* of May 8 and facetiously suggested that "a boycott led by the so-called official organ should not be treated too seriously."

The speaker handled the editorial, without gloom and then expressed the regret that "the sordid part about the article is that it is an honest reproduction of what Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen in Shanghai were thinking and saying in Shanghai on the matter."

Mr. Wilkinson deplored the ignorance in Shanghai of Irish politics, of the Sinn Feiners and of the Irish situation, and stated that opinions held by pro-Germans, Scotchmen and Welshmen there were inspired by such ignorance. He regretted the resignations of so many members, particularly of those in the outports who did not understand the situation, stating his belief that the men resigned because they thought that "there are a lot of pro-German Irish in the society."

Mr. Wilkinson spoke an hour and a half, beginning with relation of his return to Shanghai from Ireland, when he was told of "the dreadful condition of Irish affairs in Shanghai" conditions that would probably prompt official action. "I waited ten days for the news to reach me at home, and then I went out to find out what these rumours were," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"As a private individual and a member of St. Patrick's Society, I investigated the charges of pro-enemy activities made against Irishmen in the Settlement. I asked a private individual for the worst known against any member of the society. There was nothing. I then inquired if there was anything known against any Irishman and I found that in an attempt to purchase arms to be used for seditions purchases in India two men of Irish race, of the underworld of Shanghai, had been active, desirous of sharing in the profits. That was in 1914. These two men were not then, nor are now and never had been members of the St. Patrick's Society. I entered the event in the underworld of the Settlement there should be men of Irish race intent on making profits out of hostilities in India—but they didn't."

shows VALIYAT OF RUMOURS.

The speaker then dealt with rumours prevalent about members of the society. There was no difficulty in finding wild stories and people believed them despite the fact that they were contrary to common sense. They were told, again and again in Shanghai, and worse, that they had been acted upon to the detriment of some of the persons concerned and certainly to the social detriment and petty annoyance of members of St. Patrick's Society."

The speaker then dealt with the rumours, stating that the only way to meet such stories is to spread them before the public proving the utter absurdity of the allegations. The first was as follows:

"There existed and exists in Shanghai a club of Sinn Feiners, pro-Germans which holds regular meetings and is headed by Messrs. Carroll, O'Driscoll and Lyden. Mr. Carroll was said to be connected with Roger Casement having met the latter when he was interned in Germany. The speaker then landed Mr. Carroll for his interest in the St. Patrick's Society, praised him as "an honest Irishman with a credit to Ireland" and said that the only reason which he could find was one held Carroll's house when several young Irishmen were present a few days following their arrival in Shanghai."

"Mr. Simms was present at the dinner for the meeting was a dinner, and he told afterwards that they were fine young Irishmen." The supposed meetings were held in different places every night," added the speaker, who then turned to Mr. O'Driscoll.

Mr. O'Driscoll, he said, "is in a confidential position in one of our largest shipping houses and in this capacity he keeps large amounts of ships. Therefrom Mr. O'Driscoll would be a suspicious character." But Mr. O'Driscoll, when he heard the rumors, did not any man should bring them to the attention of the head of his house. Incidentally, there is nothing in the archives of the British Consulate against Mr. O'Driscoll."

"Mr. Simms said that the telegraph was passed unanimously, and then the members voted to hear Mr. Townsend who gave his prepared speech and merely stated that "it was a deathbed appearance." He was applauded.

Mr. Townsend had the opportunity to emphasize the fact that the telegram was not the result of any fact. It is not being sent because the members of the society do not want to lose their positions."

"I have been told that the members of any organization, if they are not for the welfare of their country, are not fit to be members of any organization," said Mr. Townsend.

"The speaker of Mr. Lyden accused him of using his position as assistant

postmaster in the British post-office for the dissemination of sedition literature. Another charge against Mr. Lyden was that he was on the staff of the Dublin post-office during Easter Week 1916 and he was shelved out to Shanghai because of what he said then or what he didn't say then."

"Mr. Lyden was never employed in the Dublin post office, was not in Dublin during the 1916 rebellion and, in Shanghai, because he was promoted to his present position in August, 1917, a year after the rebellion. This is the truth," said Mr. Lyden.

NO REPORTS TO AUTHORITIES.

Charges that gave expressions detrimental to the Allies cause next occupied the speaker's attention and these were also scouted.

All these rumours were without substantiation, and regardless of the fact that everyone loyal to the Empire should have reported them to the proper authorities, they were not reported. The progress of the shipbuilding programme was passed over briefly.

"If there are any men among you who doubt that we are going to have a fast fleet," Mr. Harley said, "I will simply ask you whether you have heard of a well-known man in our organization whose name is Charles M. Schwab?"

"We are building ships not alone for the war, but for the future of world trade," the Chairman continued.

PREDICTS COMPLICATED PROBLEMS.

"The transfer of these vessels to peaceful commerce at the end of the war will be a rather complicated problem. They are being constructed because, but not because of war needs under conditions and pressure which have enormously increased their cost per ton over cost of construction prevailing in normal times. It would seem fair that their valuation should be written down to a point which gives them a fair chance to compete with vessels built before the war at much lower cost."

"The immediate problem is first to transport men and supplies to Europe but it must not be forgotten that the lines of supply do not originate wholly in the United States, but are fed by streams of imports of raw material derived chiefly from the markets of Latin America and Asia."

"The prosecution of the war is quite as dependent upon the continued productivity of Latin America and Asia in basic metals, tin, nitrates, wool, rubber, hides, foodstuffs, &c., as upon the productivity of the United States and the British Empire."

OTHER NATIONS MAKING READY.

"American vessels are now being replaced in Latin-American and Asiatic trades by neutral and Japanese tonnage, so that for the time being the American flag will be less evident in those waters than for the last year or two; but if our expectations are fulfilled it should be possible by this time next year or sooner to see the return of a large number of American ships to the non-European trades."

"Other nations are making ready to meet the conditions that will arrive with peace. What are we doing? What are we planning to do? When ships are ready for commerce after the war will our merchants and manufacturers be ready for greater overseas enterprises?"

"The Webb Bill, authorizing co-operation in export trade, is now a law, but this is not sufficient without the spirit to take advantage of it, and the knowledge on the part of the business men that their ventures into foreign markets will be supported by a strong national policy tending to encourage efficient production, convenient finance and cheap transportation."

LOOK AHEAD FOR TRADE AFTER WAR.

AMERICAN SHIPPING MAGNATE'S ADVICE.

"Unless we continue to develop our foreign trade after the war, we can have no enduring prosperity," was the warning given at New York by Mr. Edward H. Harley, chairman of the Shipping Board, in discussing at a dinner to Mr. Isaac T. Hopper, magazine writer, the future of the vast merchant marine which America is building.

In the beginning Mr. Harley paid tribute to the services of writing men in the war, who, he said, had been "tremendous factors in the conflict."

The progress of the shipbuilding programme was passed over briefly.

"If there are any men among you who doubt that we are going to have a fast fleet," Mr. Harley said, "I will simply ask you whether you have heard of a well-known man in our organization whose name is Charles M. Schwab?"

"We are building ships not alone for the war, but for the future of world trade," the Chairman continued.

RUBBER BOOMS.

FUTURE OF THIS INDUSTRY.

The rubber business, writes Mr. Henry C. Pearson, *F. R. G. S.*, Editor of the *India Rubber World* (New York), has experienced two great "booms." Really they were one and the same and had to do with the successful development of the automobile. The sudden demand for pneumatic tires forced crude rubber up to three times its normal value. That in turn enabled plantations in the Far East to show profits of several hundred per cent. As a result, Mincing Lane and its followers went wild and rubber plantations in Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Java, Borneo and Sumatra sprang into being overnight.

So great was the planting that in the Malay States alone the almost negligible product of 1905 grew from hundreds to thousands of tons in ten years' time, and to-day forms one half of the world's product. This was the "acute rubber boom," hysterical but successful.

Meanwhile the other end of it, the tire boom, went on apace. Great factories were erected in a few weeks' time. Scores of new machines were invented to accomplish what had heretofore been done only by hand. Chemists, engineers, financiers, tackled the hardest job the rubber trade even faced, and solved it successfully on a huge scale, and without hysteria. It might be noted that certain stocks at one time selling below 100 rose to 200, 300 and even 1,000 as a result of this. Incidentally while turning out tires by the thousands the manufacturers so notably increased the quality that the average of 1,500 miles of wear at the beginning rose to 5,000 and in individual instances to 10,000 and even 20,000.

This restrained, the great, but eminently successful tire boom, that induced the building of cotton mills for fabrics, and the planting of cotton fields for raw material, that sent American dollars to the Far East to purchase rubber plantations: this great rubber impulse that further eventuated in the installation of huge American-made plantations, as for instance one of 50,000 acres in Sumatra, by far the greatest in the world, gave to the rubber business a wonderfully keen appreciation of the word "Providence."

Hence "when in the course of German events" we were dragged into the world war the rubber industry was there with the goods. Trench boots and articles were ready before marching feet were. Numbers of the great factories were already expert in making balloon fabrics on a large scale. Hundreds of miles of insulation wire were ready for use in the field. Aeroplane tires standardized and built before the wing varnish was boiled. Ground sheets, ponchos, surgical supplies were already in stock. The trade, individual to the last degree, suddenly became unified, exchanged formulas and gave over their plants, their men and their knowledge to the Government.

As to the future there is sure to be a notable and steady increase in the pneumatic tire business. To-day we own some 4,000,000 automobiles that use, say, 20,000,000 tires annually. Really the United States could afford 10,000,000 cars which would mean \$60,000,000 tires. Add to this the increasing business in bicycle and motor cycle tires and the total is a large one. Nor is it at all probable that the theory that automobiles are "non-essentials" will be found untenable. The vast majority are used for business or professional purposes.

As to new rubber products there are many in sight, indeed certain have already arrived, as, for example, the rubber and fibre sole that is displacing the oak leather article. It is noted, moreover, that when crude rubber can be produced in quantity and at a margin of profit analogous to sugar in peace time (a future certainty), the expansion of the business in old and new lines will infinitely surpass the product of to-day, great as that is.

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IS THE SAME

COURTESY AS TO USE OF MATCHES

There were the usual courtesies as to precedence in the use of the match. "It's very English," said the man in the corner. "In Scandinavia you can tell the nationality of a man by the way he lights his cigarette. A Swede strikes a match, uses it, and throws it away. A Dane uses the match first, and then offers it to you. The Norwegian strikes a match, offers it to his companion, and uses the tag-end himself."

SAFETY SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

The man in the corner, however, was not satisfied.

"The members of the society are not sending the telegram because they are afraid of the North China Daily Mail," he said. "They brought Mr. Williamson to the feet of the members of the society, and the members knew there was going to be trouble, yet they were not afraid. People know that any Irishman will put an idea into his head."

THE CHINA MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918.

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"ARABA MARU" Wednesday, 5th June, at 11 a.m.

"AFRICA MARU" Sunday, 9th June, at 2 p.m.

"CANADA MARU" Monday, 17th June, at 2 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,

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FORMOSA LINE:—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the
SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is
alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 6th June, at 8 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	KAITONG	June 8, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKANG	June 11, at Noon.

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HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, June 7, at 7 a.m.
TIENTHSIN	CHIPSHING	SUNDAY, June 9, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	WEDDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, fitted with
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SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
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NEW SPIRIT IN GREECE.

CHANGED BEARING OF NATIONAL
GREGIAN ARMY.

SMARTNESS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The young men of Greece are now, states the Athens correspondent of "The Times," making very fine response to the national call to arms. It is no exaggeration to say that a wave of enthusiasm for the war is sweeping over the country. Only people akin in character to the Latins like the Greeks could have exhibited such an incredibly sudden change from the comparative indifference that was still too widely observable in the autumn and early winter to an ardour for battle that should carry the nation far.

How has this magic been wrought? In part by the stirring reports of Greek achievements at the front, in part by the inspiring and eloquent appeals of the patriotic Press and platforms. But there can be no doubt that, as the editor of the "Ephesian," very shrewdly foretold would happen, the attempted treason of the few young soldiers who listened to the perfidious promptings of German-paid agitators at Lamia and Thebes proved to be the deciding factor. It acted like a galvanic shock, awaking the whole nation from the spell cast over it by the ex-King and his sinister agents. The cry of "Traitors in our midst" was raised, and from every side came indignation, protests. Denunciations of those who had taken part in the abortive mutiny pointed in on the Court-martial assembled to try them. There were parents who threatened to denounce their own sons, wives their own husbands, sisters their brothers, and to reveal their hide-ups if they would not give themselves up voluntarily for punishment. As for the people at large it is as though they had been stung into a determination to prove their loyalty and patriotism by furnishing the largest possible quota of recruits to the national army.

KNIGHTS OF THE EXERTIONS.

Deceived by the mildness with which they had been treated by the Liberal Government, the band of Germanophiles and anti-Venizelists who form the "Defeatist party" in Greece, had, as seems to be inevitable with persons of their mentality, attributed that forbearance to the weakness of fear. They anticipated that the Government would not dare to strike down the mutineers. In the depth of their self-deception, they thought that any executions following on the death sentences would revolt the feelings of a nation which, it cannot be denied, is constitutionally prone to be, as a rule, lenient with criminals. When the first capital sentences were carried into effect, they gave out, quite possibly half believing what they said, that no executions had really taken place, that the Government had advised the King to reprieve the culprits, not daring to shed Hellenic blood in the cause of the Entente. But they were put to silence when day by day the shotings of mutineers and their civilian accomplices were described with minute detail by the special correspondents of the Athens Press. Still more staggering for these anti-patriots was the temper shown by the people in presence of the retribution exacted from the ring-leaders of the mutiny; a temper which impelled even some well-known opponents of the Government to rally to its support.

What will be the measure of the eventual full co-operation of Greece in the coming stages of the Balkan campaign? Not very long ago, any, in the early days of M. Venizelos's Government of national defence, if that question had been asked of any of our people in Macedonia, it would have been met with a shrug of the shoulders. British, French, Italians, Russians, Serbs, were unanimous in their disbelief in the fighting value of Greek troops. The daily spectacle of the unkempt and slouching figures in shabby khaki, listlessly wandering through the streets of Salonika, who—always excepting some really smart Cretans and Evzones—constituted the Salonic contingent of King Constantine's Army was enough to create the most dismaying impressions.

INTENSIVE ENTHUSIASM.

It must be admitted that the men had then little cause to glow with martial feeling. They had been subjected to a long and studied course of intensive exertion, such as would have worn down the spirit of any troops. Let alone men who, for the most part, had been but recently freed from the debasing yoke of Turkey, and never before became ardent. Whatever enthusiasm they had shown when first enrolled in the militia of 1915, and I can testify from personal

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G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy

S. H. Dowell, Esq. E. V. D. Far, Esq.

C. S. Gubey, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. M. Shellin,

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

OF FIXED DEPOSITS

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3½ " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTORIZED CAPITAL \$75,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL \$60,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$11,585,451 (\$ 2,885,250)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM

Branches at

The Hague Rotterdam
BANDENBURG, BANDUNG
CHEKOK, CHENGHUA
DRENTH, DRENTH
DUKEAKATA, SOUTHEAST
KOTA RADJA, SOUTHEAST
KLUKAN, SOUTHEAST
LAMAN, SOUTHEAST
LINDA, SOUTHEAST
MIDAN, SOUTHEAST
PALEMBANG, SOUTHEAST
PEKELANGAN, SOUTHEAST
PENANG, SOUTHEAST

